## VOL. LVI.-NO. 59.

## GEN. NEWTON FIRES A GUN.

W. M. IVINS HELPED LOAD IT FROM HIS BRIC-A-BRAC COLLECTION.

The General First Knocks Spots Out of Shortf Grant's Charges Against his Be-partment, and then Turus Ivins Loose on Commissioner Croker-Expinantions, Major-Gen. John Newton, U. S. A., Commissioner of the Department of Public Works. ent resterday to Sheriff Grant the reply he had prepared on Saturday to the Sheriff's charge that contracts had been awarded by the General's department to a favorite contractor of the County Democracy without public competition, through a systematic evasion of the law. Gen. Newton accompanies the letter with an "exhibit." which is a lithographed copy of an affidavit subscribed on March 26 before Joel O. Stevens, Commissioner of Deeds, by Bichard Oroker and eight other Aldermen of that day pledging themselves not to act on any appointment or on any measure affecting the power of any department without first "obtaining the consent" of Henry W. Genet, Thomas J. Creamer, Michael Norton, \* \* and George

E. Puiser. Gen. Newton's letter is as follows;
New York, Oct. 27, 1888.

Mr. Hon. Hugh J. Grant, sherif.

Bir: Your communication of the 25th inst. was received by me the next morning. I do not find that you have peld sufficient attention to the charge conveyed in your letter of acceptance against the Department of Public Works in these words: "Contracts, it appears, have been awarded without public competition through a systematic evasion of the law." On the contrary, you have given, as I supposed you would, a long and elaborate reply, involving matters which do not concern materially the question at issue.

You furnish a long list of alleged orders from this department for repairs to sewers, for the ning out of sewers and receiving basins. and for other work incident to the streets of a large city, but in your communication there is so much suppression of the truth as to ma-terially change the merits of the case. You neglect to state that the law requires contracts to be made by public advertisement with the lowest bidder only for amounts exceeding \$1,000, and that disbursements of smaller sums less than \$1,000 were left wisely by the Legis-lature to the discretion of the Commissioner of Public Works, on account of the daily emergen-cies affecting sewers, water pipes, and house connections with gas, with water, with sew-ers, &c.

In the list given by you of amounts disbursed and for other work incident to the streets of a

n the list given by you of amounts disbursed In the list given by you of amounts disbursed without public competition you name aggregates exceeding \$1.000, falsely giving the impression that the separate orders are for the same dates, for the same kind of work and at the same locality; in other words, that they embraced work of a character that could be given out under one contract and then charge this department with dividing up the aggregate whenever it exceeds \$1.000 into smaller amounts for the purpose of evading the law as to contracts.

gate whenever it exceeds \$1,000 into smaller amounts for the purpose of evading the law as to contracts.

You now find it convenient, for electioneering purposes, to assert that the cleaning of a sewer in the lower part of the city should be put in contract competition with the repairs of a sewer in 125th street provided that the aggregate of the two amounts exceeds \$1,000, and so on for every class of work, such as cleaning sewers, cleaning receiving basins, making house connections, &c. The same process of reasoning would forbid this department placing street gangs for repairs of streets, because by adding an area on Broadway, near Chambers street, to another area at Twenty-third street, to another area at 125th street, the aggregate amount might exceed \$1,000.

I would refer your counsel to section 3s, charter of 1867, which has received the judicial interpretation in the case of the Harlem Gashight Campany sat, the Mayor, 33d N. Y. Reports, place 320, where the Court of Appeals say, among other things:

Contingencies may arise when services materials and proper that the company sat, the major the master of the service, or of the property needed for the public use, or the time within which it must be had to prevent irreparable mischlef under competitive offers is impossible, then the provisions of the acts referred to cannot apply, because such could not have been the inetion of the law makers and such emergencies were not among the mischlefs which the provisions referred to were designed to correct.

I would also call your attention to section 2 of the opinion of Corporation Counsel O'Gor-

I would also call your attention to section 2 of the opinion of Corporation Counsel O'Gorman to the Commissioner of Public Works, dated July 23, 1872:

The same considerations as to the character of the work and the necessity for immediate execution, which have been mentioned in relation to aqueduct repairs, apply more grices to this class of work.

If a sirect parenent becomes broken in a particular spot immediate repair is necessary to prevent damage to life and property for which the corporation is re-sponsible, and it neglected, the amount of work neces-sary and the expense of such repair rapidly increase. The work of making such repairs cannot be anticipated or provided for by the ordinary process of competitive bids.

i am informed that the separate jobs of the street repairs seldom exceed the sum of \$1,000 Within that amount the statute clearly empowers your department to proceed without contract. A repair in each separate piace at which a repair is needed may fairly be regarded as constituting a separate job, and thus the fact that two or more jobs of repairing can in the saggregate exceed \$1,000 a manuant are to be done at different places on the samel street does not require that a contract thould be made therefore. I am therefore, of the opinion that the expenditures for repairs referred to in your communication have seen leavelly made, and should be paid upon your cardicate and requisition.

am therefore, of the opinion that the expenditures for repairs referred to is your communication have been lawfully made, and should be paid upon your certificate and requisition.

I understand that you are endeavoring to gain lavor with the laboring population by denouncing the contract system, and by insisting that the work of the city should be done by hired labor. I cannot perceive how you can reconcile your position with the charges that you bring against this department. If your charges mean anything they mean that all work throughout the city, whether it is greater or less than \$1,000\$, so long as you can make detached parcels exceed \$1,000\$, should be performed under the rigid law of compulsory contracts. Last spring I was waited upon by a prominent gentleman from Tammany Hall, who holds an important public office, and importuned to give out work by day's labor and not by contract. The Tammany men in the Board of Aldermen have refused persistently to pass the orders submitted by this department for paving the streets because, as they openly alleged, the work would be given to contractors; so that at the present time one-half of the \$5,000,000 which the Board of Estimate and Apportionment granted for repaving streets in this city is locked up through the conduct of the Tammany men in the Board of Aldermen, and the city is decrived of the benefite of this appropriation, to say nothing of the laborers who have been thrown out of work and who are how suffering on account of the policy pursued. I refer to the absurdity of the position taken by these Aldermen in the face of the law which compels the repavement to be done under contract, and I will take but a moment of glance at the position which I had publicly taken as to the inexpediency of doing work by contract which could be done by hired labor. At the same time, as long as the law stands as it is, I sam commelied to obey it.

I leave it with you to settle with your contracts which could be done by hired labor. At the same time, as long as the law stands

is overwhelming that your present course is insincere and taken for electioneering purposes.

You have neglected, in your communication, to state what are the facts as they exist in regard to the items of work which you complain of: that these requisitions come to the Department suddenly from citizens complaining of sewers stopped, receiving basins choked, leaks in the hydrants, leaks in the water mains, leaks in the hydrants, leaks in the water mains, leaks in these service pipes, which communicate with water, with gas, with steam, &c., and that, in the generality of instances, instant action is required. You would lead the public to believe that this Department can stop, in order to gather up a number of these defects until the aggregate exceeds \$1,000, then advertise in the public newspapers, and undergo all the forms required for these public contracts, which would delay about thirty days, involving serious menace to life and health. Such appears to be your method of reforming the system of the Department of Public Works.

The reason why the price for cleaning sewers in 1887 was less than in 1888 was simply the fact that, in endeavoring to establish a schedule of prices, many irresponsible, untrustworthy, and incapable parties bid for this work at a price so low that they were unwilling at any future time to take similar work at the same orice. This I carried through consistantly for soveral months, in my earnest desire to establish a rate solely for the city's interest, and the work is now done upon a schedule armaged by myself after due consultation with the engineer in charge of sewers, and the Chief sincer of the Oroton Aqueduct.

Four letter states that on March 3 a "contact" for sewer cleaning, amounting to over 1,150, was awarded to Mr. Cunningham. The books of this department fall to turnish any with information. I find, however, that on large 12 and order was sent to him to clean

ras awarded to Mr. Cunningham. The of this department fall to furnish any formation. I find, however, that on 12 in 'order' was sent to him to clean in 147th street, between Seventh and avenues, following the schedule price, the to \$975; on March 22 an order to manhoi in 147th street, between and Eighth avenues, for \$750; on and Eighth avenues, for \$750; on an and Eighth avenues.

Park row is connection, with the new rimmber in the city in all for pixels, and on Anach 26, to send that the connection with the new rimmber is the city in a proper of the connection of the city aware of the fast, that for greening the connection of the city aware of the fast, that for greening the connection of the city aware of the fast, that for greening the connection of the city aware of the fast, that for greening the connection of the city aware of the fast, that the connection of the city aware of the city aware of the fast, the city aware of the city aware of

ment of any omost oreasted master the provinces of the City Charter, or any laws of this State, or adopt any or-dinance or resolution affecting the powers, duties and interests of any municipal department of such city or county Government without consulting with Messra-Honry W. Genet. Thomas J. Creamer. Michael Norton,

Sworn to before me this 26th day of March, 1870. Jone O. STRVENS, Commissioner or Jan Barren,

PETER COLEIN, Joun Moons, RICHARD CHOKER,

I give you a copy of it in the form in which the original came into my possession, and call your attention to the fact that, so far as I know, all the persons whose names appear either in

Let me say, in charity, that I acquit you personally of all intended malice. I know your lack of training and of intellectual power, and am satisfied that you are sailing under false colors, and that you are mentally incapable of writing the letters which, since your nomination, have appeared over your signature. Hespectfully.

WHAT THE DOCUMENT MEANT.

The litters wheel document shows an erasure

what the document shows an erasure of the first name on the list of signatures, and that it was a signature beginning with Jacob M Long, Tam. James G. Dimond, Tam. and J. E. Cunningham. Dem., were Aldermen at that day. It is said that thirteen names were at the day. It is said that thirteen names were at the day. It is said that thirteen names were at the day. It is said that thirteen names were at the day. It is said that thirteen names were at the day. It is said that thirteen names were the late Lawrence O'Brien, brother of exsheriff O'Brien, and the late Florence Beannel. There is also a blank space across the lithograph between the words "Michael Norton" and "George H. Purser," as if a line had been cut out of the text.

Gen. Newton does not offer the document as a complete document, but specifically says in his letter that he gives it as it was given to him. He said last night to a reporter of The Sun that he first saw the document two days ago when City Chamberlain W. M. Ivins showed it to him. Ivins, it will be remembered, was the man who got hold of Squires's famous letter agreeing not to do anything as Commissioner of Public Works except as the subordinate of Maurice B. Flynn. Gen. Newton says he did not count the names attached to the affidavit or observe any mutilation. Mr. Ivins had the whole charge of the document.

A proof of the letter was shown to Mr. Croker at Mr. Grant's headquarters.

"Why, they aren't going to print that, are they i'he said. "It will do them more harm than good. It was a long time ago, and I do not remember much about the matter, but that was a combination against Tweed. I was elected Alderman for two years in December. 1869, but only served five months. When we have decaded with ms by Tweed, who got his charter passed in April or May, and in May there was a shear energy of the document that have been erased. To that document that have been erased.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1888,

day. The value of the book is that it gives us the minimum of positive faith which will survive such criticism. First, belief in God; criticism cannot reach this. No question about any book can disturb this belief. The whole strife of science to-day is making toward that grand truth of theism which Elsmere expressed in his address to his followers in London, when he said: My belief is in God, the Father Almighty.'

"And so I say to you who are passing through the slough, carry to others your new faith. Granted that the errors revealed by criticism have destroyed the traditional Christ, this is simply a call to us to reconceive Christ. Then we, too, shall have our Easter, and have a right to say in a wider sense, 'He is risen.'"

MR. BLAINE GETS SOME REST.

A Brive Through the Oranges, and a Quiet Evening at the Pifth Avenue.

James G. Blaine spent almost all day yes terday at the house of the Hon. George A. Hal-sey, in Newark. He was tired and worn after his speeches of Saturday night. Later he en joyed a drive through the Oranges with Mr. Halsey and Mr. Franklin Murphy. He dined at the residence of Mr. T. T. Kinney of Newark, and went to the Pennsylvania depot from there. His return to the Fifth Avenue Hotel was so quicily effected that it was four hours before the clerks at the desk knew that he was in the honse. It was nearly 7 o'clock when he reached the hotel, and he spent most of the rest of the evening with his daughter and her husband. Col. Coppinger. Very lew others saw him, and no cards were sent up to him. His son Walker said that he was in splendid health, and had enjoyed the day very greatly. Young Mr. Biaine did not understand how a story of his father's illness had originated. Gen. Adam E. King, who was in Newark with the party, said the same thing, and several gentlemen about the hotel who saw Mr. Blaine after his return said that it was impossible that he could have had the slightest attack of sickness within twenty-four hours from his appearance. at the residence of Mr. T. T. Kinney of Newark

Beath of a Noted Virago.

SIOUX FALLS, Dak., Oct. 28 .- Mary Ann Irvine, one of the most noted characters of this section, died on Friday night of heart trouble. During her residence of thirteen years here was vindictive to an extraordinary degree, and has figured at nearly every term of court as defendant on various charges, such as applying the torch to the property of neighbors, threatening their lives, and so on. A loaded revolver was her constant companion. No one ever darkened her door, and it was only a very short time before she died that even her own children dared to enter her house.

When it was discovered that she was dying, and she was asked if a physician should not be sent for, she objected to incurring so great an expense, and not until she had struck a bargain with the doctor for his fee would she allow any medicines to be administered. After her death a search among her effects revealed deeds, mortgages, notes, bonds, and cash to the amount of \$35,000. The woman was 63 years old and had three children, to whom her property will revert.

More Street Car Riots.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28,-Rioting was resumed this afternoon along the street car tracks in this afternoon along the street car tracks in North avenue. All kinds of obstructions were plied on the rails, and when cars manned by non-union men came near the barriers they were stoned. Beveral hundred men and boys were engaged in the attacks, The police, becoming enraged at the mob, charged the rioters with clubs and sent them running in all directions. Several arrests were made. No-body was seriously injured.

Hoger Q. Mills Overworked.

Roger Q. Mills was ill yesterday morning and he remained in Newark at Judge John McGregor's house. He had medical attendance during the day, and decided to remain over to-night. He seemed to be com-pletely exhausted by overwork.

Laura Jean Libbey's Word for It.

POLICEMAN BRENNAN SHOT

KILLED BY A THIEF WHOM HE WAS TRYING TO CAPTURE.

An Ex-Convict and Member of an East Side Gang Turns on the Policeman with a Re-volver and Shoots Him in Third Avenue. Policeman James Brennan of the Thirtyifth street squad was shot down and killed very early resterday morning in Third avenue by Harry Carlton, otherwise Handsome Harry, an east side thief and an ex-convict. Carlton and others of his gang had assaulted Julius Boesler, and Policeman Brennan was trying to capture Carlton when he was shot down.

Julius Roesler, a waiter, had been out all night, and at 4 o'clock yesterday morning stopped in Robert Tucker's saloon, at Thirtythird street and Third avenue, for a drink. The place was crowded. Carlton and his companious tried to take Roesler's umbrella from ilm, and in the scuffle they all went out on the sidewalk. Policeman Brennan chanced along in time to protect Roesler from assault. He dispersed the group of toughs with his club, and Roesler started home. He lives at 162 East Thirty-third street. He had turned his latchkey in the lock, when some one called him and turned around. A man who had been in hiding struck him squarely on the nose, and he

hiding struck him squarely on the nose, and he recognized about him the same gang that had annoyed him in the saloon. Rossier started for the sidewalk, running violently into one of his assailants and rolling into the gutter. Then the roughs ran away, and as one of them, who afterward proved to be Carlton, reached the corner of Third avenue. Brennan reappeared and gave chase with uplifted club. The coliceman was close upon the running man when Carlton turned, drew a pistol, and fired. Rossier saw that the policeman had been hit, but, nothing daunted, he still followed Carlton. There was another flash and a quick report as the murderer ran across Third avenue, and the policeman, following, fell in the track of the Third avenue cars.

Rossier shouted for help, and, excitement having put away all thought of fear, he advanced upon Carlton, who held the smoking revolver in his hand, until he was warned to stand back.

Policemen Theodore Kearns and Michael Dolan, in citizon's dress, were in Lexington

revolver in his hand, until he was warned to stand back.
Policemen Theodore Kearns and Michael Dolan, in citizon's dress, were in Lexington avenue, near Thirty-third street, when they heard the pistol shots. Policeman Dolgarn ran to the spot from Thirty-fourth street, the overtook Carlton in front of 299 East Thirty-third street, and compelled his surrender at the point of a revolver. A blow in the face from the policeman's club overcame any hesitation that Carlton felt.

When Carlton was taken to the police station Sergeant Livingston sent for an ambulance, and the wounded policeman, after some delay, was sent to Bellevue Hospital. He died without recoveriug consciousness shortly after 6 o'clock. Father Kenny of St. Gabriel's administered the last rites of the Catholic Church.

Capt. Ryan found Carlton in a cell. He recognized him as an ex-convict and thief, who was commonly known as "Handsome Harry." He is in fact anything but handsome, being slight of build, 30 years old, and of ordinary appearance. He has been arrested for highway robbery and burglary. On the latter charge he served a term of five years in Sing Sing. He told Justice Patterson, in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday, that he lived at 489 First aremue. He was remanded for examination.

Policeman Brennan was 43 years old and had been on the force since March 18, 1874. He was in Capt. Clinchy's command until Sept. 20, 1835, when he was transferred to the Thirty-fifth street station. Last summer he was sent back to Capt. Clinchy, and a month ago he returned to Capt. Ryan's station. Brennan was married and lived in a flat at 245 East Thirty-nith street. He had three children, the eldest 19 years and the youngest 12 months old. His wife will receive \$400 from the Police Pension Fund, and his late companions will pay the expenses of his funeral. Brennan was a popular man with the members of the force, and he had a good record as a policeman.

Coroner Levy will hold an injuest to-day. The autopsy yesterday showed that four bullets struck Brennan, o be buried on Tuesday.

Cariton's weapon was a 38-calibre doubleaction American five-shooter. He threw it
away as he ran from the policemen and afterward denied that it was his.

OFF THE TRACK ON A BRIDGE

Serious Accident to a Fast Express Train on the Northern Pacific. BRAINERD, Minn., Oct. 28 .- The Portland (west bound) fast express on the Northern Pacific was wrecked at Crow Wing River last night. The train was running about forty miles an hour to make up lost time, and ran into an open switch near the east end of the bridge. The engine broke loose from the tender, and the tender, mail car, and two baggage cars went over the embankment into the river. The engine, with the engineer and fireman, crossed the bridge on the ties, but left them at the west end, and tumbling over and over, half buried itself in the embankment, killing the lireman, Alex. Brown, and severely injuring Engineer Swart. Clinton Mayne, a memember of Company K. Third Regiment, who was riding on the front end of the mail car, was so badly injured he will probably die. In the mail car were Railway Clerks C. M. Brown, J. A. Slattery, and O. R. Stevenson, and all escaped with bruises and a wetting in the river. The passengers were shaken up, but not man, crossed the bridge on the ties, but left Brown, J. A. Sistery, and O. L. Stevenson, and all escaped with bruises and a wetting in the river. The passengers were shaken up, but not injured. None of the other cars entirely left the track. It is considered wonderful that the entire train did not go down the embankment into the river, in which case the loss of life would have been much greater. The injured were all brought here. Fireman Brown lived at Jackson, Mich.

NO BLECTION AFTER ALL

A Hard-shell Baptist Predicts the End of the World on Nov. 5.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 28 .- The following circular is being distributed throughout Shelby county by the author, who is a hard-shell Bap-tist preacher and pastor of several churches: tist preacher and pastor of several churches:

Prepare, all of ys, for the end is at hand. I have read it
in the stars, and angels have come to me in my dreams
and not me the glad tidings. The world will come of
the property of the compared to the stars, and th

The relatives of Bates will have him confined

The Trouble at the Navajo Reservation ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., Oct. 28.—The trouble existing at the Mavajo reservation is the effort being made to have the renegade redskins back to the reservation. The fears that they may commit some murders is causing considmay commit some murders is causing considerable anxiety among isolated settlers. A band is known to have recently purchased about 100 gallons of whiskey, which they peddied out to other Indians, and many of them are threatening to go on the war path. Gens. Miles and Carr are at Fort Defiance with agent Patterson and the head men of the Navajos. They intend to round up the renegades and drive them back to their reservation. It is floped that the conference will result satisfactorily, for if it does not troops will tecniled in and an uprising of the Navajos will occur.

The Booth-Barrett Combination, St. Louis, Oct. 28.-The Booth-Barrett comwhere they will open an eight weeks engagement im-mediately after the Presidential election. The attend-ance here was uniformly large, choice seats being at a premium at each entertainment. The Booth Barrett combination carry four car loads of their own scenery.

Chinese Gamblers Baided.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 28.-At the instance of the Chinese American Union, who have Chinemen as spies in their employ for the purpose of locating Chinese gambling dens the police to-day raided the houses bit and bit flace street and captured sixty-six immates and all the gambling implements

Ward McAllister Goes to California Ward McAllister, who has been seriously ill The Ratirond Articles in Seribner's

The most popular and successful of the series appear this month—'The Every day Life of Railroad Non. Twenty illustrations by A. R. Frost. 25c. a number.—Adu One Way to Pay Election Bets,

DETECTIVES PLAYED FARO,

And Then Inspector Williams Haided the Etna Club of Yorkville. Police Inspector Williams had only just got the big Democratic parade safely over on Saturday afternoon when he began prepara-tions for a raid on gamblers in Yorkville. For some time past it has been said that the Etna Club, on the second floor of the frame house on the southeast corner of Third avenue and Eighty-fourth street, was a full-blown gambling house, and that the game was pretty stiff, Williams sent Detectives James B. Jones and John F. Tappen to find out about these matters, while he and Capt. O'Connor of the Eightyed near by for developments. Jones and Tap-

ters, while he and Capt, O'Connor of the Eightyeighth street station and a squad of men waited near by for developments. Jones and Tappen are free from the martial air which is said
to give away an old policeman, no matter how
he may be dressed, just as it betrays an old
soldier. They also look just a triffe tough.
Consequently they had no trouble in getting by
the doorkeeper, following as they did in the
wake of a regular customer.

From the street there was no sign of life in
the building. Heavy blue hangings covered
the windows. The detectives found the rooms
handsomely furnished, brilliantly illuminated,
and occupied by more than a dozen players,
besides dealers. A colored waiter served the
players with luncheon and something to drink
and smoke. Tappen bought 57 worth of chips,
and lost them playing red and black and
roulette, and Jones invested in \$6 worth, and
played faro.

It was 8 o'clock when they went in. It took
them about an hour and a half to get cleaned
out. Then they joined their chief and helped
raid the place. Fifteen prisoners were taken,
and acouple of truck loads of furniture, and
gambling implements were carted away.

The prisoners were before Justice Welde in
the Hariem Police Court yesterday morning.
William Fuller of 167 East 106th street was
accused of backing the game. The evidence
against him was that while the detectives were
playing, Joseph Fritsch, another player, wanted
\$70 worth of chips cashed, and Fuller supplied
the money to the dealer. Fuller's lawyer said
he lent the money, and Failer was discharged.
In the neighborhood it was said that Fuller's
name is really Dillon.

Robert Eakins of 977 Eighth avenue and
Samuel Rosenthal of 164 East Seventy-nints
street: Joseph Meyer, 479 Fast Seventy-eighth
street; Joseph Meyer, 479 Fast Seventy-eighth
street; James Hopkins, 224 East Eighty-second street: Leon Smith, 143 East Twentyninth street; Charles Busteed, 133 Essex
treet; William J. Stewart, 428 West Forty-fifth
street; James Hopkins, 225 East Tweitfy street;
Charles Kli

A Cossack Arrested who, it is Believed,

Meant to Kill Him. St. Petersburg, Oct. 28.—The Minister of the Interior to-day received a telegram from the Minister of the Imperial Court saving that five minutes before the Czar's train arrived at Kutars, en route from Tiffis to the Black Sea, a Kouban Cossack, disguised as an officer, was arrested at the station for having on his per-

arrested at the station for having on his person several explosives and some poison in gelatine capsules.

When arrested the man tried to poison himself. Years ago he was expelled from a university for an imaginary political offence, and his career was thereby ruined. He was one of the founders of the South Russian Revolutionary Society. Other members of the society have been arrested at Simferopol.

A NEW AFRICAN LAKE.

Count Teleki Biscovers a Lake About 250 Miles Long. ZANZIBAB, Oct. 28 .- Count Teleki has arrived at Mombasa from the interior. He discovered a lake, which he named Bassanarok, due north of Lake Baringo, extending from latitude 2° 20' north to 5° north, lying to the westward of Lakes Samburu and Bassonebor. Two large rivers from the north and west enter the northern part of the lake.

Joseph Thomson discovered a few years ago that Lake Baringo, in East Africa, supposed from native information to extend 200 or 300 miles north and south, northeast of Victoria Nyanza, was in reality a small and unimportant body of water. Count Teleki's discovery shows, however, that the long lake described by the natives really exists, and that it is as important a fresh water reservoir as Lake Baringo was supposed to be. According to his description, it is about 250 statute miles long, and to explore it Count Teleki had to venture far into the Galla country, one of the largest regions of Africa that is yet unexplored. This new lake, and the discovery that the Welle Makua and the Mobangi are identical, are the most interesting discoveries in Africa this year.

De Lessens Trying to Sell Panama Bonds. Paris, Oct. 28 .- M. de Lesseps is still zealously engaged in stumping the country for the purpose of forming committees to procure sub-scriptions for the unsold Panama Canal lottery onds, but does not meet with the success he expected. Three hundred local committees, however, are engaged in the work. The central committee, abandoning hore of disposing of all the 1,200,000 unsold bonds, announce that subscriptions will be considered definitive if only 200,000 of the bonds are sold. The company has reduced the price of the bonds 10t. Science is maintained regarding the disposal of the remaining million of the bonds.

The Birmingham Elections.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—The municipal elections in Birmingham will be held on Nov. 1. The struggle is watched with intense interest, the Conservatives and Unionists having combined to oust the Liberals. The former will furnish candidates for the whole sixteen wards. In nine wards the Liberals will make no contest. In five wards Unionists will oppose the Lib-eral candidates, and in two Liberals will op-pose the present Unionist members. The re-sult, which will be declared before Mr. Glad-stone's visit to Birmingham, is expected to have an important effect.

The African Slave Trade.

COLOGNE, Oct. 28 .- A public meeting was held here yesterday with the object of promoting measures for the suppression of slavery in Africa. Resolutions were adopted declaring that it was the special duty of the Congo State. England, and Germany, to cooperate in the suppression of the slave traffic, and also de-claring that, provided the Government would safely guard German interests, it could count on the support of the people and the Reichstag.

Mary Anderson and Charles Mitchell Coming. QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 28 .- Mary Anderson and her company sailed hence for New York to-day on the steamer Umbria. John L. To the comedian sent fruit and flowers to Miss Anderson from Edinburgh, Charles Mitchell, the pugilist, is also a passenger on the vessel.

Emperor William's Request. BERLIN, Oct. 28 .- In concluding his remarks to the municipal delegation which waited upon him yesterday Emperor William observed that he was about to move to Berlin, and he requested the delegation to see that less was written about his change of residence.

BUCHARFST, Oct. 28 .- Ex-Queen Natalle of Servia declines to receive the document noti-fying her of the divorce obtained by her husband, which was brought here by a special messenger, and the decree will therefore be conveyed to her through the Foreign Office,

Another Irishman Arrested. DUBLIN, Oct. 28,-J. D. Sheehan, member of Parliament for East Kerry, who was arrested at a meetng of Lord Renmare's tenants yesterday for advocat-ng the plan of campaign, has been taken to Tralec jail. The police offered to resease him on ball if he would promise to keep silent until his trial but he refused to

Ask your dealer for Greenway's India Pale Ale. - Adv.

LORD SACKVILLE'S DILEMMA.

Minister Phelps Has Another Conference LONDON, Oct. 28 .- Lord Sallsbury had a private conference with Minister Phelps at Hatfield House to-day in regard to the Sack-

ville affair. The Daily Telegraph says: "Nothing can excuse the incontinence of Lord Sackville's pen, except his transparent good faith and candor. He cannot, however, after such a mistake be allowed to embroil the two nations."

The Standard says: "It would be incorrect to say that the American Government has already asked for the recall of Lord Sackville, but it has taken a step little short of that extreme measure. It does not follow that expulsion will be resorted to either at all or at once. The matter, however, is a delicate one. It would be best for Lord Sackville to resign in order to

avoid further unpleasantness."

The Chronicle says: "The singular folly of Lord Sackville could hardly be matched for indiscretion; but it is manifestly impossible for the Government to yield to pressure such as a New York newspaper declares will be applied. found necessary to transfer Lord Backville." The Daily News says: "Lord Backville has done nothing of which an honest man need be

ashamed. But there are blunders which are worse than crimes." Sr. Louis, Mo., Oct. 28.—The representative Irishmen of St. Louis have been interviewed on the Sackville-West letter, and they are unanimously of the opinion that the Brit-ish Minister should be recalled at once. If the President did not give him his passport, the

Irishmen of this country would demand it. Boston, Oct. 28.-John Boyle O'Beilly arrived home from New York this afternoon. He refused to make public what passed between Gen. Collins, himself, and the President rehowever, that there was no doubt in his mind, from the seriousness of West's offence and its publicity, that the President had decided on his future relations with him.

The following despatch was received from Davenport, Iowa, yesterday:

Hen. J. J. Richardson, National Democratic On
New York: New York:
Iowa Democrats favor steps recalling British Minister for breach of international decorum.

Execut Clauses, Mayor of Davenport.

CLEVELAND IS SOLID.

The City Not in Need of Financial Aid, Though Her Late Treasurer was a Thief, CLEVELAND, Oct. 28 .- Mayor Babcock has

"On account of the recent defalcation of the Treasurer of the city of Cleveland numerous Treasurer of the city of Cleveland numerous telegrams have been received, also written and verbal communications from various banks and individuals, offering loans to the city.

"While this confidence in the financial standing of the city is fully appreciated, we deem it proper to correct any erroneous impressions that may prevail. The bond of the City Treasurer is sufficiently ample to protect the city, and the surcties thereto will promptly respond when the deficit is determined. All bonds of the city and interest thereon will, in the future as in the past, be promptly paid at maturity at the American Exchange National Bank, the city's depository in New York city."

M'KANE'S FRIEND TALLMADGE, The Brooklyn Central Labor Union Op-

poses his Re-election. The Brooklyn Central Labor Union at its neeting in Labor Lycoum, Myrtle street, Williamsburgh, yesterday denounced the renom-ination of Assemblyman Tallmadge of the Twelfth district of Kings county, and by resolution requested all labor organizations to oppose his rediction. The Assemblyman, the resolutions declare, was an earnest opponent of all labor measures before the Assembly.

Mr. Tailmadge is the Republican nominee. Last year he was eie: I by the influence of John Y. McKane. Me ane's advocacy of his election against the regular nominee of the party caused his expulsion from the Democratic General Committee of the county. The Democratic nominee this year against Tailmadge is James Graham, the car conductor who served a term in the Assembly two years ago, representing the district from which Mayor Chapin was first elected to the Legislature. lution requested all labor organizations to

Patrick J. Murphy of 52 South Fifth avenue was held at Jefferson Market Court yesterday for illega registration. Joseph E. Muhling. Chairman of the Board of Inspectors of the Seventeenth Election district of the Fifth Assembly district, testified that on Oct. 17 Murphy registered as living at 101 West Houston street. Louis Wair, an inspector of Election of the Twenty-eighth Election district of the Fifth Assembly district, testified that on the same day Murphy registered in that district as a voter living at 52 south Fifth avenue. Murphy's ples was that he was drunk.

Thomas F. Emmert, a waiter, was held in \$1,000 for registering at 619 Hudson street.

Michael Duane, a butcher, was held vesterday at Essex Market for examination for illegally registering in the Ninth Election district of the Fourth Assembly district on Saturday night. Duane told the Board of Registry that he had lived at I Catharine silp over a month. He was arrested on information that he had lived there just nine days.

Why Should Any Sober Citizen Cut Hewritte.

Why Should Any Sober Citizen Cut Hewitt Conductor 128 of the Astor place and Second avenue surface road is one of the men who is not afraid to express his political sentiments. He has a brother to express his political sentiments. He has a brother who is a justice of the Peace up in the northern part of the State. The latter was a Democrat, but is going to vote for Harrison. The former is a Republican but is anthusiastic for Hewitt.

"Mr. Hewitt has made an honest Mayor," he said last night, "and he is going to be reelected. I know lots of quiet workingmen who are going to vote for him. I have always been a straight-out Hepublican, but I can't cut Hewitt."

Thomas Crimmons, a young boxmaker, of 120 lott street confronted James O'Leary of 51 Bayard

anter the street, controlled yakes of Leary of on layard afreet yearday morning at Mott and Pell streets. There had been an old grudge between them. Crimmons attacked O'Leary with his fist, and O'Leary returned blow for blow. It looked as if Ormmons would be overcome, when he drew out his pocket kuffe and drove it into O'Leary's left side. O'Leary is in Chambers Street Hopital. The door, it say that the kuffe thrust just escaped the heart, and that he will recover.

There seemed to be very little change yesterday in the condition of Mrs James G. Blaine, Jr., who is sick at the New York Hotel. Her room was kept darkened and no one was permitted to see her except her father and mother and the doctors. Two nurses were with her all day. Dr. Faulkner seemed to think that her chances for recovery had improved.

To-day will be fair and pleasant, the weather man thinks. It will be neither cold nor warm, and the man thinks. It will be lettler cool for warm, and the sharp wind that drove away the wet clouds last night was of short furnion. Yesterday was wild in all parts of the country. The Atlantic coast had murky, cloudy weather, but sverywhere else it was a delightful Sun-day. The only cold place on the continent was Winni-peg, where the mercury sank to 20°. There is no indica-tion of abnormal weather absend.

The Weather Yesterday. Indicated by Perry's thermometer, in The SCS building: 3A. M., 56°; 6A. M., 57°; FA. M., 50°; 12 M., 62°; 130°, R., 60°; F. P. M., 40°; 12 midnight 45°. Average, 56½°. Average on Oct 28, 1887, 50½°.

Signal Office Predictions. For Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Mas-achusetta, Shode Island, and Connecticut, fair, cooler;

Martin Burke, aged 20, who lived at 24 East Broadway, New York, was found dead in his saloon, 60 Hudson areaus. Brooklyh, early yesterday morning. He left home feeling in early in the morning, and soon a forward his wife, who was anxious about him went to the saloon with the bartender and found his body there. Coroner Rooney will make an investigation. there. Coroner Rooney will make an investigation.

At a few minutes after midnight yesterday Joseph
Brooke aged 27 of 732 tasts awanue was shot in the
knee while in Frederick H. Cooke saion in Lewis
avenue and Quiber street. The teartender, then y fluribudget into a dight with a party of men and women in the
rear room. The valong keeper saw that he was likely to
be worsted, and taking a revolver from behind the oar

## SIX MEN AND ONE WOMAN.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

Talks with the Seven Candidates for Mayor.

THE CLAIMS OF EACH WHOOPED UP.

Some Able Suggestions as to-the Needs of the City.

drs, Leonard Would Float Erin's Fing on St. Patrick's Day, and Would Beview the Procession-Mr. Erhardt Would Do Something Besides Write Letters-Ho to for Bapid Transit-No Saloons and No Side Doors when Mr. Wardwell Is Elected-Tammany Would Give the Best A4. ministration Says Mr. Grant-Coogan to for Reform-Jones to Anxious, but Mo-

signed to His Fate in Any Event. There are seven candidates for Mayor of this town, and each has a mind of his or her own. Each of the seven thinks that his or her administration would be better than that of the other six, and is ready to give reams of reasons therefor, and to empty bucketfuls of cold water on the candidacy of all opponents. With a view of letting each whoop up his er her own cause. The Sun prints below inter-views with them all, telling what each candidate stands for, the reasons why he or she should be elected, and what he or she would do for New York if made its Mayor.

Sheriff Grant Thinks He Should Be Mayer Because He Isn't Like Hewitt

Sheriff Grant thought that his letter of acceptance explained pretty clearly the reasons why he should be elected Mayor. But he didn't see why a man, meaning Mayor Hewitt, who had said that if it hadn't been for his manners he could have been President of the United States, should ask for a reflection as Mayor of New York to come in closer communion with the people than the President. The Sheriffe reasons why he should be elected Mayor were based from first to last on the assertion that Tammany Hall would give the city a much better administration than the County Democracy. He referred particularly to the cases of the boodle Aldermen and added: "When Tammany learned that its Aldermen were connected with the Broadway steal the flat went forth that they must not be redlected. What did the County Democrate do with their boodle Aldermen? Why, they renominated them, and

what was more shameful, reflected them. Then Mr. Grant quoted from the speech of Mr. J. Edward Simmons, before the Tammany Hall business men's meeting in Steinway Haff on Thursday evening, some of the qualifica-

tions for Mayor which Mr. Simmons had ascribed to Mr. Grant "He would not be refused a nomination to high office because of his bad manners. He is not possessed of an irritable disposition or an ungovernable temper. He is not conbelieve that the concentrated wisdom of the entire community is concealed under the crown of his hat. He does not entertain extreme views with reference to the naturalization views with reference to the naturalization laws—and he has never been offered the nomination of President by the Enow-Nothing party. He is not hostile to the public school system of thie city, but believes, as I believe, in a liberal apportionment of the public funds for educational purposes, and he is all right on the flag queetion. He thinks with me that the starry emblem of our nation's glory should be displayed over every principal's desk in every public school in the city of New York, and its beautiful symbolism should be explained to every youthful learner that sits beneath its protecting folds."

Remarks of other speakers tending to show the honesty of Mr. Grant's administration as Sheriff were also quoted, and the handsome young candidate's friends swarmed about him to what him luck.

young candidate's friend to wish him luck. Was is los mit Grant? Mr. Erhardt will Not Stt Down and Write Col. Joel B. Erhardt, the Republican can

didate for Mayor, talked about his candidace in his private apartments at the St. James Hotel. The Colonel has a fine house up town. but during the heated canvass he intends to be near his headquarters in West Twenty-fifth man than his pictures and lithographs make him out to be, and, besides, he has affable ways and yet a decided way in talking that is catching. His voice is beautifully modulated. He

dresses richly and fashionably, and altogether

he is a man to make friends.

"What do I stand for?" he repeated, and what do I stand for?" he repeated, and very deliberately he continued: "My candidacy represents action as contradistinguished from professions. It is one not propped up directly or indirectly by any pledge whatever. Thus from the start my candidacy means an independence that could make changes, and at any time substitute good plank for worm-eaten material wherever it may exist. My candidacy is not hampered by the stern ethics and rules that have made Tammany Hall so strong that, in a measure, it is nothing but the deepotism of venice, as illustrated by the Council of Tenfrom whom a sub-council of the bogo.

"The leopublican party and all good citizens of this city know thin a change is required in municipal affairs. The paths have been trodden by the same people, their positions and trusts have been practically and essentially the same, and the accounts of the city have been audited by the same people for nearly a quarter of a century. If not exactly by the same persons.certainly they have been controlled by the same influences and the same despote political methods. I believe in the infusion of new blood in all the city departments. The party that nominated me believes that a thorough examination of each department of the city should be made in every detail. It demands that the work be condensed and that the multiplying of offices should cease. It demands that the work be condensed and that the multiplying of offices should cease. It demands that the work be condensed and that the multiplying of offices should be brought about.

"The condition of city affairs is too well known for me to attempt in a short interview to expect and the party that have a substitute of the city overnment cannot control, but for all that vast improvements can be made by devoting the same attention to the candidates. The people who nominated me believe as I do that if half the time was given to correcting abuses that he simulated in personal remarks against any of the candidates. The people who nominated me become pestimental loies. very deliberately he continued: "My candidacy represents action as contradistinguished from professions. It is one not propped up directly

of action. Every department of the city con-trolling the levying of its taxes and the dis-bur-ements of its moneys has been controlled by the adherents of Tammany Hall. They have been there for years, and are active workers in their departments in the day, and at algost they become suchems. In the exemplantics that